

FIRST EDITION

DISASTER.

Another Terrible Calamity on Lake Michigan.

The Chicago Post of Wednesday last relates the following:

Eight years ago yesterday, on the 8th of September, 1860, the steamer Lady Elgin, loaded with a merry cargo, partly of lumber and partly of the shorn of Evanston, in a stormy night, and over two hundred of her passengers perished. Five months ago to-day, on the 9th of April, 1868, the Sen Bird, early on a rough morning, caught fire, burned, and sank with some seventy-five unfortunate. Between the time of those two terrible disasters, and since then at intervals, sail boats have been capsized and sunk near this port, carrying down one or more of their crew, but no disaster occurred in our waters to any degree so appalling or general as that which met these two noble steamers. But we are called upon to-day to record a terrible calamity, somewhat similar to these, although of much less magnitude--the loss of the steamer Hippocampus, a fine vessel, in mid-lake, with all on board, involving the sudden loss, it is feared, of over fifty souls.

The propeller Hippocampus, a small steamer plying between this port and the opposite side of the lake, left Detroit Harbor, a mile or two inland from St. Joseph, Michigan, about half-past 10 o'clock on Monday night, having on board, as it is believed, some thirty-five passengers and a crew of sixteen, and being heavily loaded down with peaches. There were on board, besides the crew, being 8000 baskets and boxes of the fruit on board, stowed away in the hold, crowded upon the main deck and piled high upon the hurricane deck. The day had been a pleasant one, and many residents of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, as well as some citizens of Chicago, had taken passage, expecting a sound night's rest and a safe arrival here by early daylight yesterday morning.

Steaming down the river from Detroit Harbor the boat made for the bar, but ran aground on a bar at the mouth of the harbor, and was detained half an hour or more. She finally got off about eleven o'clock and put out into the darkness, the night having by this time become very stormy. This is the last that has been heard of her, although she should have been at this port early yesterday morning, and numerous boats have crossed and recrossed the narrow channel of sixty-five miles between the two shores of the lake.

The steamer Comet, of the Goodrich line, which left St. Joseph on Monday night, and reached here last Tuesday morning, reported the Hippocampus aground on the bar, but subsequent despatches reported that she left on Tuesday night, about midnight, and was seen to squall struck the Comet, but her size and staunchness prevented any injury, though her freight shifted so that she ran all night with only one wheel in the water. The little propeller, however, was so injured that she could not top-heavy as she must have been with 2000 baskets of peaches piled upon her hurricane deck, and carrying a cargo of 2000 more baskets than ever before, doubtless capsized in an instant, and sank with all on board, and the bottom of the lake with her sleeping passengers.

As yesterday forenoon wore away and the boat did not arrive at her dock, the agent began to fear a disaster, and inquired of the captain of the steamer Dunbar arrived from St. Joseph, and bringing no news of the missing boat, was sent out to search, three tugs also being chartered for the purpose. Up to noon to-day, however, no news had been received from the regular and special boats traversing the lake, and there is no reason to doubt that the boat and all on board have gone down in the deep water.

The Terrible Storm in South Jersey--Loss \$650,000.

On the 3d instant the southern portion of New Jersey was visited by a terrific storm, creating a deluge of rain, and doing a vast amount of damage to property to the extent of at least \$650,000. The owners of mill property are the heaviest losers, their loss being variously estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 3d the rain fell in torrents, and continued during the whole of the night. Three counties--Camden, Salem, and Gloucester--were thus visited, in all of which great damage has been done. So sudden and so unintermittent was the rain that the owners were unable to open the flood-gates of their mills in order to save their property from destruction. The loss in Camden county is estimated at fully \$60,000, without taking into consideration the expenses necessary to put mills in working order, and the loss in Gloucester is estimated at \$180,000, while in Gloucester county the damage is estimated at \$100,000--an aggregate of \$340,000, to which should be added the expenses of necessary repairs to the machinery. In Salem county the damage is estimated at \$650,000. The Williamstown and Blackwood turnpike, in Camden county, was swept away for a distance of about 250 yards, involving damage to the extent of \$1500. Communication was entirely cut off, and the roads were impassable after the storm continued in a wretched condition, everywhere bearing marks of the visitation. Only two mill-dams are left standing in the county, the most important being those of the Messrs. J. K. Kirkbride, at White Horse; Tomlinson's, at Clementon; Stevenson's, T. Cheeseman, Benjamin Prosser, Jesse Turner, and John Prosser, at Good Intent, and Sheldon and Pickett, at Bethel. In Salem county, among the mill-dams destroyed in this county are Watson's, S. W. Miller's, Ellwell's, and Diament's, at Allowaytown, and Hallinger's, at Daretown. Only three mills were left standing on Alloway's creeks. Pines, sheds, and barns were blown down, and roads were greatly damaged. The bridges in the county were mostly all swept away by the rushing water. In Gloucester county affairs are almost as bad. Not a mill-dam was left undisturbed on Mantua creek. The dam at Mulliken Hill, which has withstood the storms of twenty years, was swept away, as were also the bridges at Carpenter's Landing, and on the Mulliken Hill turnpike. All the culverts on the Westville and Glassboro' roads were washed away, and the railroad embankment over the new works at Swedesboro' was similarly treated. The mill-dams destroyed in this county were those of Messrs. Clark, Driver, Jessup, Wines, and Diment, William Moore, and the watching of the destruction of the dam at Good Intent, was swept away and drowned. Last year a freshet occurred in this section of the State, and many of the dams then swept away and since replaced were destroyed on this occasion. The losses were much less than those caused by the storm of last week. The work of repair is already in active progress, and in a short time the mills will be replaced.

The Lincoln National Monument.

The following despatch was received last night from the Executive Committee of the Lincoln Monument Association:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10.--The friends of liberty and high art throughout the American republic and the world are to be congratulated upon the result of the deliberation of the National Lincoln Monument Association. They have this morning adopted the marvellous design of our distinguished American sculptor, Larkin G. Mead, Jr.

JOHN H. STEWART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN BURN, Executive Committee.

A NEW YORK SENSATION.

The Widow of General Eaton and her Terrible Fate.

The New York Herald of this morning contains the following:

It will not be forgotten by those now living, familiar with the society of Washington during the Presidential term of General Jackson, that Mrs. Eaton, the widow of General Eaton, then Secretary of War, was refused recognition by the elite at that period resident there. They will also remember that the inflexible will of Jackson overruled this objection, and in time Mrs. Eaton was acknowledged as one of the reigning belles of that period.

That "truth is stranger than fiction" is again exemplified in the case of this same Mrs. Eaton, who is still living, will be readily admitted after the perusal of the following facts regarding her career subsequent to that time:-- At the death of General Eaton his widow was left with such a handsome competency that she commanded the respect of her former associates in Washington, and retaining her wide and condition until the autumn of 1857 she was the admired of an admiring throng. At that time she became enamored with an Italian dancing-master, one Antonio Buchignani, who was then teaching and retaining her in the art of tripping the light fantastic. He was gay and attractive, and, in fine, so ardently did he return the affection that, notwithstanding the disparity of ages, she being sixty-six and he but thirty-two, they were married. Here Mrs. Buchignani experienced new troubles in spite of her wealth, for her old friends took her and refused to recognize her when on the street with her husband, and for one year her parties were closed to her in seclusion. At the close of the year she severed her connection with her former friends, and she was admitted to society.

At this time, 1858, through the intercession of United States Senator Mr. Buchignani, after refusing several political and military commissions tendered him, was made the librarian to Congress, which position he held two years. The seeming felicity with which the lives of this couple were passed, and the many inquiries made, as Antonio succeeded by intrigue in obtaining the control of the bulk of his wife's property--some \$73,000--and one opportune moment he decamped to the sunny soil of Italy, where the entire amount, not including the bulk of the property, was left in the hands of a female partner, in the person of his wife's own grand-daughter, a blooming girl yet in her teens. In the city of Lucca, twenty-five miles from Leghorn, the absconding pair lived in all the princely grandeur which their surreptitiously gained fortune could command. But the shadow of a dark cloud even then encompassed their existence and still again it was marked that with "ill gotten gains the pilferer never prospers." As Antonio lost or expended the bulk of his fortune, he was obliged to return to his native land, to Montreal, Canada, there embarking in a common business enterprise.

Forgetting or not fearing his shameful act, Antonio a few days since came to New York, where he passed a life of luxury, and several years, supported by a son who is a Custom House official, and she, hearing of the fact, with the additional information that his business was to secure the sum of \$15,000, looked about for the means of his arrest, and yesterday called on the judge of the court, and was granted a writ to this effect. Here the once youthful husband was brought to grief, as an officer found him at a hotel in Chambers street and conveyed him to a station house. It was not long before his wife was informed of his arrest, and she wisely confronted him before the above Justice, and, telling her story, demanded support. Antonio admitted all the charges, but not caring to agree to an allowance of \$8 per week for this purpose, she was obliged to demand the aid of the commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. This disposition of the bandbox dandy did not suit him, and late last evening he was discharged, after a prominent and wealthy lawyer of the city had introduced bonds that this amount should be paid weekly.

Since Antonio has been living with the grand-daughter two children have been born to them, one of whom is still living. Mrs. Buchignani is an intelligent, well-appearing woman, about thirty years old; and says, with all his faults, she still loves him dearly; that she did not care for her money, he was welcome to that; but she was greatly injured by his disturbing the peace of the family by his open adultery with one of his mistresses.

Antonio is a fine specimen of an Italian, good-looking, and about thirty-one years of age, who seemed to treat the matter with indifference, and acquiesced in the proceedings quite unconcerned, as though he were going into a dancing hall to instruct his pupils, having no scruples against reducing his wife to almost beggary, and himself to shame and disgrace. Verily, "truth is stranger than fiction."

A Sad Phase of City Life.

A sad phase of city life was developed yesterday during an examination made by Inspector Dilks, at the Central Police Office, into the circumstances surrounding the enticing of two young girls from their homes in Boston, and inducing them to lead a life of shame in the house of prostitution in the city. A few days ago a respectable woman, in rather indigent circumstances (whose name for obvious reasons is not made public), residing in Boston, called on Superintendent Kennedy, and informed that she was desirous to adopt a life of crime in one of the houses of ill-repute which abound in the city. Inspector Dilks was given in charge of the case, and learning all that the mother could tell him, detailed Detective Smith to work it up, as the whereabouts of the girls was then unknown. After a great deal of research the detective succeeded in finding the girls in the disreputable establishment of Kate Davis in East Twenty-seventh street. The woman Davis was arrested, and when taken to her home before Inspector Dilks. The girls stated that they had been induced to leave their homes in Boston by a woman known as Mrs. Bartlett, who keeps a vile and infamous den on Twenty-second street, who begged and threatened with fatal promises of an easy life, fine clothes, plenty of money, and nothing to do but to enjoy themselves. The girl whose mother had insisted a search for her stated that she had been induced, in certain degree, to leave her home and lead a life of shame and iniquity by the facts that her mother was in feeble health, and was compelled to labor unceasingly for the support of the family, as her father, who was a brilliant theatrical actor, had abandoned her to her own resources, and she was unable to support the suffering family, or procure for them the bare necessities of life, and she begged that she would consent to come to this city with Mrs. Bartlett, who stipulated that a certain portion of her earnings should be sent weekly to her mother, which condition although readily agreed to, it is needless to say, was not complied with. The mother came on to this city, and became inmates of the den of the woman Bartlett, where they were initiated into the degrading life of common bawds. They remained there but a short time, however, for their earnings, although entirely monopolized by the woman Bartlett, were not sufficient to satisfy her avaricious propensities; and one night, stripping them of the gaudy apparel with which she had supplied them, she drove them forth into the street penniless and with such scanty clothing to prevent indecent exposure. At this moment the woman Davis picked them up, and took them to her bawdy, where they were again decked out in fine clothes, and from that time forth until they were found by the police they remained inmates of the establishment, ready to the profit of the proprietress. The girls stated that the wages

of their sin and shame amounted to between one and two hundred dollars per week, which was all taken by the woman Davis, and in doing all that time they did not receive any money whatever. When they attempted to leave the house in charge of the detective, a huge negro, employed in the house, insisted upon stripping off the dresses and hats the girls wore, and, no doubt, on instructions from her mistress; but she was prevented from carrying out her design by the detective. When arraigned before the Inspector, the woman Davis stated that the girls had not earned more than enough to pay their board and the necessities with which she claimed to have supplied them. A very affecting meeting took place between the mother and the erring daughter; the former declared that she would never see her daughter had she all that she desired was that she should return home with her. The daughter, to save her mother greater pain than she had already suffered, declared that she had done nothing wrong; that she had been working in a factory in this city. The mother and daughter left Headquarters together, and returned home by the Boston boat last evening.

Mrs. Davis was then brought before Inspector Dilks, who stated her sorrowful fate, and her young girls in her house, and expressed his intention of breaking up her business. He then required her to disgorge sufficient of the money she had earned by the girls living in her house to pay their expenses back to Boston, and also the expenses of the girls, who had been in city in search of her daughter. This she at first utterly refused to do, insisting that the girls had not made much money in the house and that she was in debt to her; but finding the Inspector inexorable, she finally submitted to the penalty of undergoing a night's imprisonment in the cells unless she would disgorge, she submitted to the penalty of being taken to a carriage and was driven off. The girls expressed great contrition at their fall, and were fully determined to lead a different life in future.--N. Y. World of to-day.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

Reported Success of the Salnavists at Miragoane.

A correspondent writing from St. Thomas Aug. 29, reports the following:-- I hear from Haiti that the President Salnavé has lately been very successful in his manoeuvres, having carried the town of Miragoane (Miragoane, probably), by storm. This caused great rejoicing at Port-au-Prince. The inhabitants of that suffering city, happily anticipate the raising of the siege by the revolutionists as a consequence of the *fait d'armes* of his sabie Excellency.

The news from Cape Haytien is likewise highly favorable to the Government. On the 9th a battle was fought near the place, in which the insurgents were defeated by the Salnavists, with a great loss in killed and wounded and that of a piece of artillery. The rebels were commanded by Generals Baise and Rebard, the former a very influential personage among the Cacos.

The last mail steamer from Jacmel to this place brought a number of refugees from Hayti, who agreed to representing the country as being in a complete state of anarchy, with war and misery staring the people in the face. Even the wealthy have oftentimes great difficulties in obtaining wherewith to subsist. The war now being carried on is said by these refugees to be one of extermination. Neither party is to be triumphed except through the destruction of the other and with an attendant impoverishment of the country. The friends of the black race have truly to hope against hope for the restoration of peace and order in Hayti.

ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of Gunboats--Bacelist Expectations.

The same correspondent says:--The Danish gunboat Diana, which has arrived from Denmark and has relieved the corvette Dagmar from West Indian station service. The steamer and connecting vessels of the Royal Mail Company, with the exception of the Colon boat, will not be until the 22d for the Southampton steamer, when the latter not having arrived, they severally proceeded on their destination. The adherents of Bacé here were considerably vexed by the non-arrival of the Alrato, since they expected that report by her to the war of a million dollar loan under negotiation for the Dominican Government with certain bankers of London. I am unable to say whether the advices brought by the Tasmanian relieved their impatience or not. In case they did they still have another year to endure in the want of immediate communication with St. Domingo, the mail steamer touching there having left at her regular time of departure and there being no ordinary packet for weeks to come. President Bacé and his parties depend greatly upon this loan for the means of carrying out their plans and future insurrections in St. Domingo and for firmly establishing the lease of power of those now holding the reins of government in the Dominican republic.

VENEZUELA.

Teo Fall of Puerto Cabello--Falcon and His Party Discouraged--Progress of the Republic.

In detail of our cable despatches from Venezuela, we have mail advices, via St. Thomas, August 29, as follows:-- The latest news from the Venezuelan republic is to August 22. It foreshadows the completion of the Monagas' revolution, and a great near approach of its full triumph. On the 15th Puerto Cabello came into Monagas' possession, having been surrendered by such of the Falconists as remained in the place. This was not accomplished without a struggle, and in a few days before the event the fighting around the place was hot and severe. In one of the engagements General Bruzual, the leader of the Falcon party, was very badly wounded, and he and three hundred men were taken to the ships in the harbor that left for Curacao after the fall of the city. On her arrival there General Bruzual was landed, but died a few hours afterwards. His death is a stunning blow to the Falcon party, as he was its most active and determined leader. He is much regretted by his friends. He leaves a young widow and two small children. The steamer Pururuche also arrived at Curacao from Puerto Cabello, having left the latter port immediately after the capture of the place, and with seventy officers and men of its late garrison, many of them wounded. The fall of his stronghold at Puerto Cabello has greatly discouraged President Falcon, and the reports from Curacao announce that he will retire to one of the islands, and that he is about leaving for St. Thomas, here to take the next steamer for Europe, where he contemplates passing his remaining days.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11--Cotton steady. Sales of probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 61,000 bales, of which 16,000 were for export and 4500 for speculation. Stock import, 450,000 bales, of which 162,000 are American. Sugar quiet. PARIS, Sept. 11--The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 12,000,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 11--P. M.--U. S. Five-twelves 72. Cotton easier; stock about 679,000 bales, of which 2300 bales are American; Pork, 83s. Lard advanced 1d.; sales at 73s. LONDON, Sept. 11--2.30 P. M.--Atlantic and Great Western, 38. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11--2.30 P. M.--Cotton easier. The market at Manchester for Yarns and Fries is steady. Wheat heavy at 12s. 6d. for California white, and 10s. 10d. for red Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. Floor, 27s. Corn, 35s. 9d. LONDON, Sept. 11--2.30 P. M.--Tallow flat.

Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, Sept. 11.--The family of ex-President Pierce say this morning, that he rested much more comfortable last night than usual, and is considerably better. There are now indications of his recovering, if he has no relapse. No persons are allowed to see him except his physicians.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 11.--This morning, at the 7 A. M. train from Hightstown to Philadelphia was drilling at the former place, a brakeman, by the name of William Cassidy, fell under the cars, which crushed his head and cut off his right arm, killing him instantly.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from the West--Progress of the Political Campaign--Disasters on the Lakes Confirmed.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies--The Insurrections--A Heavy Failure.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CHICAGO.

The Lake Disaster Confirmed--The Peach Market--Good News of the Western Campaign--The Recent Collision.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.--The steam tug George W. Wood, which left here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a cruise after the lost propeller Hippocampus, arrived back at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. She discovered a large quantity of fragments of the vessel, and among other things her hurricane deck, and hopes are entertained that some persons took refuge on this, and were taken off by a sail vessel not yet heard from.

A hundred and thirty-five thousand baskets of peaches have been received and marketed here during the past few days. Governor Oglesby, who has been making a canvass in Indiana, on his return spoke at Mattoon yesterday. He said Indiana will give 15,000 majority for the Republican State ticket in October. He also expressed his opinion that Illinois would give 75,000 majority for Grant and Colfax.

The town of Warren, Macomb county, Mich., has been visited by a destructive tornado, which damaged or destroyed a large number of buildings, rooted up trees, threw over fences, etc. The damages will exceed \$50,000. No lives were lost.

Supervising Inspector Guthrie has decided in the case of the late collision on Lake Erie, that the steamer Morning Star was not to blame, but that the officers of the schooner Courtland were responsible for the disaster, their lights not being properly displayed.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Campaign in Missouri--General Hancock Promises to Put His Shoulder to the Democratic Wheel.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.--Governor Fletcher, Secretary Redman, Congressman Van Horn, and other leading Republicans in the city. It is rumored that at a meeting yesterday the Governor was urged to call a special session of the Legislature.

At Franklin last evening, while a Democratic meeting was in progress, a train passed through with General Hancock on board, which soon becoming known, he received with great enthusiasm and called on for a speech. He thanked the people for the reception thus tendered to a stranger, and was glad to be present it only for a few moments at such a large gathering of the friends of Seymour and Blair. His heart's best wishes were with them in the contest, and he regretted that time would not permit him to speak at length, but before the canvass closed he would be able to address the people of Missouri, the important issues of the day. He hoped for a triumphant victory, and bade them farewell for the present.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Outrages by White Men on Negroes--Extermination in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.--Last night two white men met a couple of negroes on the pike about four miles from Versailles, and commenced beating them. One of the negroes broke away and ran when he was fired upon by the whites. Going up the road farther, these same white men met a couple of negro women, and beat them severely. They then went into Versailles, and stopped for the night in their brother-in-law's house. The next morning the whites, who had been the men had committed, armed themselves and commenced an attack upon the house in which the white men were stopping, firing upon it with guns, pistols, etc.

FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Puebla Rebels--Severe Fighting--Important Captures--Personal Safety at a Discount.

HAYANA, Sept. 11.--The British mail steamer Mersey, Captain Taylor, and the Spanish mail steamer Paris, Captain Bayona, have arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, with telegraphic dates from Mexico city to September 5, and with mail advices from Vera Cruz to the same date. The insurrection in the Puebla sierra had been put down. Generals Lucas and Bonilla had surrendered at discretion. The sentence of death that was subsequently pronounced on them for sedition and armed revolt had been commuted. Governor Antonio Gomez Cuervo, of Jalisco who had been impeached and deposed by Congress for having sanctioned the summary execution of some rebels, on the ground that by so doing he had violated that article of the federal constitution which throws a safeguard around the life of the citizen, had been reinstated. The General J. M. Paton had been confirmed. It is reported that the General had been drugged by order of General Cuervo previous to his assassination. President Juarez had ordered the immediate arrest and trial of General Cuervo. The papers state that Cuervo's arrest was effected by the General. The latter had preferred to return to his prison rather than accept a conditional release. He had also issued a manifesto, in which he renounces all claims to the Presidency and declares his adhesion to the present government. The late conspirators against the life of President Juarez had been liberated from prison and ordered into banishment, as also a priest, who had delivered seditious discourses at Tehuacan. Military operations with the question of the press of the capital declare that any treaty on the subject of a foreign protectorate is unnecessary. Senator Ignacio Vallarta, Minister of Gobernacion, had resigned his portfolio. His successor will probably be General Donato. An American citizen named Pierce had suffered indignities at Cordoba, on account of which had made a complaint and application for redress to Charge d'Affaires Plumb. The *Siglo XIX* reminds the Mexican people that all foreign realities require the sanction of Congress. Strong efforts were being made to have the Commission for the settlement of American claims meet at the capital of Mexico instead of at New York. Colonels Granados and Toledo, who had taken a leading part in the Sierrita revolt, were sentenced to death, but reprieved. A conducta, with two and a half millions of dollars in specie, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Senator Augustin Ortega, the chief of the rural police around Mexico, had been assassinated. A great concourse attended his funeral. General Escobedo had received a furlough to attend to the late Queretaro campaign. General Canales had been furloughed to go to California. The son of the late Senor Gutierrez Estrada, of intervention fame, had solicited the return of his father's confiscated property. The anniversary of the battle between the American and Mexican armies at Churubusco, had been celebrated on August 20th with great solemnity, on the field where the engagement had taken place. Some slight shocks of earthquake had been felt in the valley on the 23d ult., accounts had also been published of the discovery near Chalco of a town buried in lava, similar to the famous Pompeii, near Naples, Italy. There is a great deal of poverty in Mexico, and suicides are still frequent.

FROM CUBA.

A Heavy Failure--Liabilities Six Millions of Dollars.

HAYANA, Sept. 11.--The firm of Senor Zuluita, of Trinidad de Cuba, has suspended payments. The liabilities of the concern are reported to be about \$6,000,000. In the late confiscation at the Castilla warehouses the firm lost \$300,000.

FROM HAYTI.

The Siege of Port au-Prince Raised.

By Cuba Cable. HAYANA, Sept. 11.--The firm of Senor Zuluita, of Trinidad de Cuba, has suspended payments. The liabilities of the concern are reported to be about \$6,000,000. In the late confiscation at the Castilla warehouses the firm lost \$300,000.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

By Steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, 5 days from Havana, with sugar to St. Thomas. By Steamship Whirlwind, Gen. from Providence, with mail, to D. S. Stearns & Co. By Steamer Siles, Thompson, 56 days from Liverpool, with mail to John B. Peurose. By Steamer Siles, Thompson, 16 days from Sombro, with mail to John B. Peurose. By Steamer Siles, Thompson, 16 days from Sombro, with mail to John B. Peurose. By Steamer Siles, Thompson, 16 days from Sombro, with mail to John B. Peurose.

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FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correction of a Report--Affairs in Norfolk--Situation of the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.--Since the disturbance on the 29th ultimo at Hampton, the particulars of which we received from what we then supposed to be a reliable source, we have been called upon by Major Pitman, commanding Camp Hamilton, who wished us to correct the statement, which we now find was greatly exaggerated. The disturbance originated between some few darkies who had been drinking, and was confined almost entirely to that class, Captain Tibbetts being about the only white man who received any injury. A colored blacksmith by the name of Freeman, endeavored to quell the disturbance but they would not listen to him, so he came to the camp and requested a guard to disperse them. The Major being unwell, sent a Sergeant and was accompanied with instructions not to fire upon the crowd without communicating with him. The guard started for Hampton, and the night being bright and clear, they were discovered by the negroes crossing Hampton creek bridge, who immediately dispersed. When the guard arrived upon the scene they found it deserted, and there was no collision whatever between the negroes and the troops.

Arrested, the negro who had his leg amputated on the 30th ult., is doing well, and is now considered out of danger. He was concerned in the shooting at Mill Creek on the 29th ult., and was endeavoring to escape arrest by the Federal troops, when he was captured by a guard, when the latter fired upon him, shattering his ankle. Mr. Benjamin Burrows, a house painter, residing at Norfolk, who was engaged upon the new building now being erected here by Mr. N. H. Kimberly, died very suddenly at noon yesterday of congestive chills. The deceased had been suffering for some days, but continued working up to the hour of his death.

The United States steamer Contocook, the flag-ship of Rear Admiral H. K. Howell, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has completed her repairs in Norfolk, and will drop down to the Compass Buoys in the roads to adjust her compasses previous to her cruise in the Gulf.

The United States revenue cutter Northerner, with Colonel William Moore, the President's Private Secretary, and some friends, touched here at noon to-day, and passed out again on a cruise. The sweet potato crop, which this season has been very late on account of the drought in July, is now fairly ripe, and large quantities are being shipped daily to the Northern market.

FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of the Puebla Rebels--Severe Fighting--Important Captures--Personal Safety at a Discount.

HAYANA, Sept. 11.--The British mail steamer Mersey, Captain Taylor, and the Spanish mail steamer Paris, Captain Bayona, have arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, with telegraphic dates from Mexico city to September 5, and with mail advices from Vera Cruz to the same date. The insurrection in the Puebla sierra had been put down. Generals Lucas and Bonilla had surrendered at discretion. The sentence of death that was subsequently pronounced on them for sedition and armed revolt had been commuted. Governor Antonio Gomez Cuervo, of Jalisco who had been impeached and deposed by Congress for having sanctioned the summary execution of some rebels, on the ground that by so doing he had violated that article of the federal constitution which throws a safeguard around the life of the citizen, had been reinstated. The General J. M. Paton had been confirmed. It is reported that the General had been drugged by order of General Cuervo previous to his assassination. President Juarez had ordered the immediate arrest and trial of General Cuervo. The papers state that Cuervo's arrest was effected by the General. The latter had preferred to return to his prison rather than accept a conditional release. He had also issued a manifesto, in which he renounces all claims to the Presidency and declares his adhesion to the present government. The late conspirators against the life of President Juarez had been liberated from prison and ordered into banishment, as also a priest, who had delivered seditious discourses at Tehuacan. Military operations with the question of the press of the capital declare that any treaty on the subject of a foreign protectorate is unnecessary. Senator Ignacio Vallarta, Minister of Gobernacion, had resigned his portfolio. His successor will probably be General Donato. An American citizen named Pierce had suffered indignities at Cordoba, on account of which had made a complaint and application for redress to Charge d'Affaires Plumb. The *Siglo XIX* reminds the Mexican people that all foreign realities require the sanction of Congress. Strong efforts were being made to have the Commission for the settlement of American claims meet at the capital of Mexico instead of at New York. Colonels Granados and Toledo, who had taken a leading part in the Sierrita revolt, were sentenced to death, but reprieved. A conducta, with two and a half millions of dollars in specie, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Senator Augustin Ortega, the chief of the rural police around Mexico, had been assassinated. A great concourse attended his funeral. General Escobedo had received a furlough to attend to the late Queretaro campaign. General Canales had been furloughed to go to California. The son of the late Senor Gutierrez Estrada, of intervention fame, had solicited the return of his father's confiscated property. The anniversary of the battle between the American and Mexican armies at Churubusco, had been celebrated on August 20th with great solemnity, on the field where the engagement had taken place. Some slight shocks of earthquake had been felt in the valley on the 23d ult., accounts had also been published of the discovery near Chalco of a town buried in lava, similar to the famous Pompeii, near Naples, Italy. There is a great deal of poverty in Mexico, and suicides are still frequent.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

By Steamship Lord Lovell, Jones, 5 days from Havana, with sugar to St